

SHAME

Governor of Nebraska Undertakes to Put Upon

NEBRASKA'S SOLDIER BOYS

Whose Glorious Deeds at Manila Almost Equal

THOSE OF THE KANSANS

On the Same Day Governor Stanley Cables Thanks to the Twentieth Army Regts at Malolos.

Lincoln, Neb., April 1.—Governor Poynter tonight sent a message to the legislature vetoing the senate bill which commends the First Nebraska regiment, now in the Philippines. The language in the bill objected to by the governor, says:

"That we acknowledge with gratitude and joy the debt that the state owes too by reason of the honor conferred upon it by their valor while defending in the Philippines the principles of our government, and adding new glory to our flag."

The governor in his veto says: "I cannot stultify myself and the common sense of the thinking people of this commonwealth by giving official approval to the statement that the war of conquest now carried on in the Philippines is in defense of the principles of our government and is adding new glory to our flag."

The senate promptly passed the bill over the veto, but a like effort failed in the house, the Populists voting solidly to sustain the governor. The bill was passed several days ago and the veto followed shortly after an extended conference between Governor Poynter and W. J. Bryan, who returned home today.

Topeka, Kan., April 1.—Governor Stanley today called the following to Colonel Frederick Funtun, of the Twentieth Kansas, who was the first soldier to enter Malolos: "Kansas honors you and your brave men."

OTIS WILL SCOUT AWHILE

In Order to Find Out Aguinaldo's Position and Plans.

Washington, April 1.—In a cablegram to the war department early today General Otis, from Manila reports that the American troops rested yesterday after their entrance into Malolos. The dispatch indicates that the American forces made no forward movement either yesterday or today. At his quiet at the front, General Otis cable follows: "Quiet prevails. Have directed troops at Malolos and on the rail road on reconnoitering duty. Find indications only in small portions of surrounding country, who retire on the approach of our troops. Few of our troops moving to a new position. Preparing for a continued active campaign. Army in excellent spirits."

Manila, April 1, 3:30 p. m.—The American forces, commanded by General MacArthur, are resting at Malolos today. The men are in good condition, considering the fatigues of the campaign. The plans of the rebels, if they have any, are conjectural. Considerable rebel force have been collected along the front of General Lawton and General Hall, who are holding the line from the waterworks to Lalaina. There is shooting nightly along this line, apparently for the purpose of breaking the American sleep. Consequently General Lawton has detailed five sharpshooters from each company to attend to the numbers of them.

It is reported that 2,000 rebels under Pinar are concentrated at Calina and Taytay. General King this morning sent out a reconnoitering party of two companies of the Ninth Dakota regiment and a brisk engagement followed, during which seven Philippine were killed. On the American side a lieutenant and two privates were wounded. The death of Lieutenant Gregg, of the Fourth Infantry, who was killed near the waterworks yesterday, has deeply affected the army, as he was one of the most popular young officers. His funeral took place today.

Washington, April 1.—War department officials are very much gratified at the conditions existing in the Philippines. It is deduced from the dispatch received from General Otis that there is little left of the army of Aguinaldo and that his troops do not want to face the American soldiers. It is supposed that according to the cable of General Otis' army have been moving about from different points on the railroad line, and more especially from Malolos, and have encountered the few bands of native which, Otis says, retire upon the approach of the American troops. While the officials here would be glad to have information of the new campaign of General Otis, they are at present without much knowledge and he has not been asked to communicate his plans to the department. The utmost confidence is expressed in his ability to handle the situation and no attempt will be made to influence him from Washington.

It is believed that General Otis desires to ascertain now just where the forces of the insurgents are located and in what number. It is thought very probable that in the advance that has been made from Manila to Malolos the insurgents have not all retreated along the railroad track, but some have gone off into the rough country to the right of the railroad and may now be lying in wait to set upon small bodies of American troops or perhaps again destroy some of the bridges on the railroads and for a time cut off communication between the advance of the American army from Manila. General Otis will take measures to prevent anything of this kind and no doubt will ascertain the location and number of the advances in pursuit of Aguinaldo and his fleeing army. It is evident that while General Otis reports "all quiet," that he has had a part of his army active in reconnoitering the country along the railroad by which he has been advancing.

A cable message was received from Admiral Dewey today announcing the arrival at Manila of the Celtic, a naval store ship.

Captain Bell, at Sydney, has informed

the state department, for the benefit of our traveling and commercial people, that three steamship lines plying between Australia and China and Japan are now calling regularly at the port of Manila. P. I. These are the China Navigation company, the Eastern and Australian Steamship company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese line). Consul Bell says there is already considerable business both in freight and passenger traffic between Sydney and Manila, and that there is great confidence in shipping circles that the trade will soon become very important.

London, April 1.—Extracts from the diary of an English lady at Manila have been published in the papers here. They give a graphic description of the situation at Manila, the outbreak of hostilities and the feeling of panic among the residents. They also tell of the scare in the city in the middle of January owing to the small rising inside the walls. The people packed up their jewels, money and clothing, all ready to run. Under date of January 3 she describes the previous Sunday and says: "A huge red ball soon ascended from the rebel camp as a signal to attack, and the firing increased steadily. A soldier came to tell us that the rebels had burned the waterworks and that we must fill everything we had, as the supply would stop in a few hours. The drink came nearer and nearer. We seemed to be in the very center of a perfect storm of bullets all around the house. At last, we heard that the rebels were driven back and saw the home troops return. Poor things! They were dead beat, just tramping along, dragging one foot after the other, and behind them was the sad procession of wounded on stretchers."

On February 3, referring to the skirmish at Malait, she writes: "When the fire was too hot for the rebels they put up a white flag and showed the butt ends of their rifles. So the Americans advanced and when quite close the rebels fired at them. This horrible treachery met with a just reward."

Seattle, Wash., April 1.—The Times prints a letter from a Washington volunteer at Manila which was written under date of February 15, as follows: "The native women and children in our neighborhood and beyond, as well as old men and sick, are absolutely starving to death. Their husbands and fathers have been killed, wounded, captured or driven back to a ground, their houses burned to the ground with all their earthly possessions and they are left with no means of subsistence. They attempt to enter into the American lines by thousands but have to be turned back. We cannot feed them."

LISTS OF CASUALTIES

Additional Killed and Wounded March 30 and 31.

Washington, April 1.—The following additional list of casualties was received from General Otis this afternoon:

March 30: First Nebraska—Wounded—Company L, Private George S. Blakeley, hand and thigh, slight.

March 31: Killed—First Nebraska, Company E, Private N. R. Lawton.

Wounded—Twenty-third Infantry, company C, Musician Hugh Ashley, forearm, moderate; Privates Peter Olson, forearm, moderate; Harry W. Stephenson, thigh, severe; Corporals Frank G. Arm, thigh, moderate; company E, Private W. J. Barrow, thigh, severe; Private William C. Alvey, chest, severe; company E, Private B. Cason, back, severe; Clarence Anderson, thigh, severe; band, William E. House, abdomen, severe.

Fourth Infantry—Company H, Corporal Richard F. Schmidt, forearm, moderate.

Third Infantry—Company H, Corporal Ernest E. Kaver, leg, moderate; company A, Private Emil Krohn, abdomen, company D, Robert K. Kistler, forearm, moderate; company M, Charles C. Delart, forehead, moderate.

First Nebraska—Company D, First Lieutenant James R. Cochrane, abdomen, slight; Private John Westover, shoulder, severe; company D, William L. Whitcomb, forearm, moderate; company E, Albert Heagy, neck, severe; company F, W. J. Lockyer, shoulder, severe; company E, John M. Everson, thigh, severe; Bert S. Donaldson, leg, severe; company L, Emil Sall, chest, severe.

First South Dakota—Company K, Corporal W. A. Waugh, thigh, severe; company F, Corporal L. S. Richmond, knee, moderate; company E, Privates William Gundy, knee, severe; company K, Herman Kruger, arm, severe.

First Colorado—Company C, Privates Charles Hutchins, thigh, severe; company D, John Dennis, neck, severe; company G, Henry E. Redmond, chest, severe; Corporals John T. Oocok, thigh, severe; L. E. Phillip, head, severe.

A dispatch has been received from General Smith of the Tenth cavalry, who is in command of the transport Sheridan, now at Malolos, dated at Malolos: "The part of Private Philip F. McGuire, company F, Twelfth Infantry, drowned while crossing here. Health of troops improving."

THOSE KILLED ABOUT MANILA

Will Not Be Sent Home Until Some Indefinite Future Time.

Washington, April 1.—Adjutant General Corbin yesterday called General Otis saying that the secretary of war had decided that if possible the dead of the present campaign be returned to the United States at the earliest opportunity and asked the opinion of the general on the subject. General Otis called today that it would be impossible to send the bodies home now. The climate conditions are such as to make it dangerous to the health of the people who would handle the bodies. He was of the opinion that six months later the remains of the dead could be returned to the United States. General Corbin replied to General Otis directing that no further effort be made at present to ship the remains of the soldiers to the United States. He told General Otis that the acting secretary of war desired that not only the graves of the soldiers buried in Manila be protected, but that each soldier should also be carefully marked so that there will be no question of identifying the dead when the remains are removed to this country. With this care it is believed that there will be but very few unknown dead to be returned. Many anxious relatives have asked the war department if the dead soldiers are to be sent home, and these inquiries resulted in the cable correspondence.

Montpelier, Vt., April 1.—A movement has been started by former residents of Vermont to erect a memorial to Admiral Dewey to be played at the entrance to the state house in this city. Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton of New York, Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Joseph W. Shook of Wisconsin and other Vermonters by birth, are interested in the project. It is proposed to erect an appropriate statue opposite that of Ethan Allen, which now stands at the left of the porch leading to the state house.

KAUTZ

Gets a Cable Through Confirming Press Dispatches.

EACH PARTY TO THE ROW

Blames the Other, but Neither Talks War Over-Much.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—The following was given out at the state department tonight: "The secretary of state has received from the secretary of the navy a telegram addressed to him by Rear Admiral Kautz, relative to Samoan matters. It is dated Newcastle, N. Z., March 22, and reads as follows: 'Mataafa people obeyed orders to leave government reservations. Since then have been aggressive, killing Private Holloway and three British sailors. Our man killed guarding American consulate. German consul general issued incendiary proclamation, saying that my proclamation was untrue and he should uphold provisional government. The British forces act in concert with the United States shelling rebels where they can be reached.'"

A copy of the dispatch was sent to the German ambassador.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS

Germany's High Commission Proposal, and How Received.

Berlin, April 1.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns authoritatively that after the acting minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Richthofen, had been closeted with the emperor today, the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, passed an hour at the foreign office. It is generally believed that an understanding has been reached which is likely to bring about an amicable and satisfactory solution of the whole Samoan difficulty. It is understood that while the United States and Great Britain have steadily declined to accept Germany's two previous proposals, a new one has been accepted by all three powers. According to a high German official, the "American explanations have been found satisfactory," and the accepted proposals "consist in sending a commission of investigation to Samoa." A semi-official note published this evening says: "The German proposal to dispatch to Samoa a high commission consisting of a special plenipotentiary from each power, is regarded by the American government as being suitable to the purpose in view. President McKinley, through the ambassador, expressed surprise and deep regret when he heard the news of the collision at Apia, and the American representative at Samoa was instructed telegraphically to take every care to preserve the status quo without further conflict."

The semi-official Post continues to comment on the Samoan situation and says the idea that force will be used against Germany. It says: "The question is too trivial to lead to great conflicts, especially as American and British interests have no reason at present to irritate Germany, quite apart from the fact that such irritation would lead to serious consequences."

Washington, D. C., April 1.—The new proposal referred to in the Berlin dispatch as having been accepted by all three governments, is that for a joint high commission, that being the only proposition now pending. Ambassador White's call on the German foreign office was doubtless to express the favorable view which this government takes of the proposed settlement. The British government has not signified its formal acceptance, although, in the absence of Lord Salisbury, the acting officials of the foreign office take such a favorable view, that British acceptance is considered assured. The British characteristic of mature deliberation is asserting itself, however, and for this reason it is thought that final acceptance may be deferred for some days. It was remarked today in a high diplomatic quarter that there was no need of hurry in the matter.

As the three governments had shown a disposition to get together as it would take almost three months for the high commission to assemble in Samoa and begin work. This time, it was pointed out, would be required for the selection of the men, the issuance of their instructions, the conferences and study given to the question, and the long journey to Samoa.

The American government has made no explanation to Germany regarding any feature of the Samoan affair, save to set forth the American position. This government has not thought its action required any explanation further than to express regret that there had been a collision at Samoa. At the same time, the opinion is expressed that there would have been no hostile action had not the American authorities at Samoa thought it was imperative.

The German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, called at the state department at noon and had a fifteen minutes' conversation with Secretary Hay. The nature of the conference was not disclosed, but it was taken for granted that it had to do with the Samoan settlement. The German authorities have heard nothing further as to the collision in Samoa.

ENGLAND BLAMES GERMANY

But Thinks the Trouble will Come to Nothing Serious.

London, April 1.—The Marquis of Salisbury, although officially holidaying on the Riviera, is keeping in close touch with the foreign office. There has been a continual exchange of telegrams on the subject of the recent developments in Samoa and the negotiations between the three interested powers, which has been keeping his hands full. In addition, messengers leave London every other day with foreign office dispatches for the premier and minister of foreign affairs. The Samoan blase has been the leading political topic of the week, and the general drift of the press comments has been that the matter will be settled amicably between the powers. The Spectator this week says: "The Samoan incident looks ugly; but we do not think it will come to anything. Under all circumstances the bombardment would have produced war, but as matters stand, the three powers will arrive at an agreement. Let us hope that they will divide

the islands, for the peace of the world. Any government is better than the condominium."

The Saturday Review throws the entire blame upon the German agents and declares the bombardment "will not prove an unmixed evil if it finally convinces Germany of the folly of making Samoa the scapegoat of international jealousies in the South Pacific."

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.) Berlin, April 1.—The latest developments in the Samoa muddle have claimed the larger part of public attention this week. The government is most reticent, to the great dissatisfaction of the press, and in the absence of clear information from headquarters regarding the attitude of the government, editorial comment is varied and contradictory. The Agrarian Review, attacking the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, and the government, for yielding over-much to the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, and to the authority of Washington, the National Deutsche Zeitung says: "Many Germans are disappointed with the von Buelow regime, and wish Marshall von Buelow, back again."

The Kreuzzeitung says: "There is abundant confirmation at hand showing it is not so much the United States as Great Britain that has interfered the difficulty in the way of the step Germany has taken or wishes to take in Samoa, and expresses amazement that 'while Great Britain has attempted to make Germany believe she was friendly, the British press continues to insist that England's calculations seem to be that Germany will not risk a conflict over such a trifling Samoa. The right of the calculation is that the maintenance of the world depends on the maintenance of our acquired rights. We are ready to agree to a fair compromise, including the abolition of the condominium. Beyond that we cannot go.'"

It is understood that the foregoing was inspired. Another article in the Kreuzzeitung says: "It is shameful that in spite of the paramount German interest in Samoa, English is the only language officially allowed." The paper then asks the government to see, in the negotiations pending, that Germany is accorded equal rights with England. The Kreuzzeitung remarks: "England's success in Samoa at Germany's cost would be the worst business England has done for the last hundred years."

The Tagblatt expresses confidence that neither Great Britain nor the United States will override legitimate German rights, and maintains that the government against Germany is the effect that no such attempt will be made. The Cologne Gazette publishes letters from its correspondent at Samoa. The latest, dated February 18, rehearses the complaint against Chief Justice Chambers, who is charged with overstepping his functions toward Dr. Raffel and Herron Fries and von Buelow. The paper also claims that the landing of the blue-jackets and marines from the British cruiser Porpoise in the Greavesmull affair was unjustified and calculated to make matters worse. According to this correspondent, the attitude which the British representatives was wrong and the right non-interference of the German warship Falke in the native quarrels was the only correct recent occurrence.

The general tone of the press, in comment upon the recent occurrences, is one of distrust both of Great Britain and the United States, and their ultimate intentions. In this the German newspapers have been assisted by the special dispatches received from the United States, all of which admit that the American press and people desire a serious encounter with Germany. The influential Centralblatt of Germany, however, has a New York special, warning Germany against the belief "that the anti-German sentiment prevailing in the United States is of small account." It asserts that the American press is daily preoccupied and "may lead to deplorable results if the American government does not check this in time."

Certain papers and large and influential circles express dissatisfaction with the terms of the Anglo-French-African convention, and the colonial society, at its annual meeting in London, passed a resolution asking the government to protest against its ratification, as by its terms, German rights in the Gambia country are infringed. Several papers take up the cry and announce interpellations on the subject when the reichstag reassembles.

An official dispatch from Apia, Samoa, says the only damage done to German property during the bombardment was a mess shot which broke some crockery in the German mess hall and the destruction of a house belonging to a German planter.

Wellington, N. Z., April 1.—Believing the involved and confused nature of special communication with Samoa, the premier, Mr. R. J. Seddon, has cabled that the steamer Tunnock will hold herself in readiness at Auckland to carry dispatches, and has offered to send a battalion of troops and volunteers to assist the British warships. The volunteers who are encomped at Auckland for the Easter maneuvers promptly offered their services.

Testify that the Beef Was Not Particularly Poisonous.

Washington, April 1.—The military court to investigate the beef question held only one session today, but nevertheless examined an unusually large number of witnesses, including several army surgeons in charge of hospitals. Their testimony was generally to the effect that they had no experience with canned beef and that, so far as they knew, the health of their patients had not been affected by its use. The court also heard the testimony of Mr. Greenleaf W. Simpson, of Boston, now engaged in furnishing beef to the United States army at Manila, who stated that he had had several interviews with General Egan prior to the letting of bids for the troops at Santiago and had urged the impossibility of satisfactorily supplying beef in the Cuban tropics in any other way than on the half, or on the black. While Mr. Simpson was undergoing examination Major Lee sought to draw out information concerning his present contract, but was stopped by General Wade, president of the commission, who said that this was outside of the time embraced in the inquiry.

Southampton, April 1.—There is nothing new of a dramatic character in the case concerning the victims of the disaster of the Stella. Anxious inquiries continue to be made at the offices of the London and Southwestern Railway company, but the officials refuse to give out any news, and many of the inquiries are unable to be satisfied definitely that their friends were on board.

SOLD TO THE FRISCO LINE

St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railway's 163 Miles Transferred.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—The St. Louis and Oklahoma City railway, running from Sapulpa, I. T., to Oklahoma City, O. T., a distance of 163 miles, through one of the richest agricultural sections of the United States, has been sold to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway company. President C. G. Jones, of the Oklahoma City railway, said the "Frisco" people paid \$1,200,000 for the line.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—Special.—The bill filed by J. C. Strang to contest the election of Edgar Jones as county attorney of Logan county, was dismissed by Judge Burford in the district court this morning on a demurrer. Thirty days were allowed the plaintiff to perfect an appeal to the supreme court.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says: Manager W. B. Bryant of the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph company, at

PAPACY

In Its Relation to Democracy Gets a Side Light

FROM A BRITISH SOURCE

Suggestions as to What Might Happen, on a Pinch.

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Associated Press.) London, April 1.—The Spectator this week publishes a very interesting review of Americanism and the papacy, analyzing the situation developed by the pope's letter and Cardinal Gibbons' reply and sketching the future outlook. It says: "We may take it that for the present Americanism has received a setback and that the authority of the papacy is re-established in the United States." Reviewing the Hecker dispute and the controversy over the endorsement of Catholic institutions, the Spectator says: "The diplomatic wisdom of the pope is undoubtedly a powerful element in preventing a serious misunderstanding between the Vatican and the United States. Whether the real sympathies of the pope are republican or not, it is clear that he judged it politic to be on good terms with the world's two great republics. Whether the triumph of Rome in America is permanent or whether the papal claims will lead to a serious breach in the American church will depend greatly upon the next pontiff. Catholicism sits very lightly upon thousands of American Catholic laymen. They are Holy week in Spain was celebrated with more than usual religious splendor. At Toledo and Seville there were more visitors than usual, including a few Americans. At Madrid the celebrations were numerous, attended, the queen regent, who is ultra Catholic, and the cabinet, giving fresh proofs of their desire to conciliate the Vatican and the papacy who successfully assisted the government in checking the Carlist intrigues. Consequently the Madrid churches yesterday were visited by thousands, all traffic was suspended and all the women were mantillas. At Seville yesterday, while a procession was carrying the famous image of the virgin, dressed in the most expensive silks and velvets and wearing 30,000 pectas worth of jewels the image caught fire and was completely destroyed. Most of the jewels were recovered.

The well-known French painter, Alme Nicolas Merot, who has just returned to France from Abyssinia, tells a pitiful tale of the manner in which he was treated by the Abyssinians, and of his disappointment over the loss of French prestige. He says a very wrong idea obtains in France regarding the influence enjoyed by Frenchmen in Abyssinia. He claims that Frenchmen are contemptuously looked down upon and are regarded as less than nothing, while the British, on the contrary, are feared and respected. He concludes: "From what I have seen I am convinced the English will soon be masters of Abyssinia, just as they have of Egypt. This is inevitable."

The first of a series of cock fights was given in the French capital at the Casino De Paris on Thursday, with the view of ascertaining if the sport will be popular. The cocks were not furnished with artificial spurs. The audience received the excitement with great interest. The cocks do not want to quarrel with the priest or break with the church, but neither will they abandon the democratic liberties they have won, nor can they escape the atmosphere of liberty in which they live."

F. F. Nisbet, the dramatic critic of the Times and the writer of "The Handbook in the Referee," is dead. Mrs. Gladstone is ill, but it is hoped her illness is not of a serious nature.

SADDLE BLANKET OBJECTS

To the Allotment of Lands of the Kiowa and Comanches.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—A delegation of thirteen Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians appeared before Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department, today in regard to the allotment of lands in their reservation in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory. Edmund Seldie Blanket explained that the tribes interested did not desire to have an allotment made at this time, as they were not prepared for a change, but thought the next general convention would probably be educated up to looking after the individual's interests.

SOLD TO THE FRISCO LINE

St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railway's 163 Miles Transferred.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—The St. Louis and Oklahoma City railway, running from Sapulpa, I. T., to Oklahoma City, O. T., a distance of 163 miles, through one of the richest agricultural sections of the United States, has been sold to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway company. President C. G. Jones, of the Oklahoma City railway, said the "Frisco" people paid \$1,200,000 for the line.

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